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From the Pennsylvania.
ANDREW JACKSON.

I love that staunch old man!
His heart has ever stood
As firm as adamant rock,
When for his country's good.

'Twas well for sure he had
The helm, my native land!
When angry surges roared and strove
The ship of State to strand.

Firm as a living oak,
He set his noble form
Against the direst, heaviest stroke
Of all that fearful storm.

His reputation he
Committed to his God,
And sternly and unwaveringly,
The course of duty trod!

Unmoved, he still withstood
The blast of bitter wrath;
He could not fall, for principle
Upheld him in his path!

The tempest passed away,
The sky became serene,
And all unscathed, and still erect,
The stern old man was seen.

I verily believe
That God, who loves to bless,
Exalted him to save the land
In this, her worst distress.

I'll ever revere the name
America's own son!
And in my heart I'll prize thee next
To peerless Washington.

May, long before our sight,
Thy noble virtues shine!
And when death calls for thee, old chief!
And end of peace be thine.

TAM MAG.

[From the Portland Transcript]
THE HAND DIVINE.

The impress of a Hand Divine
On every thing I see—
The humblest flower—the tenderest vine
Speaks of its Deity.

'Twas He who gave the lily birth,
And made the worlds on high—
In beauty spread the teeming earth—
The God forever nigh.

'Tis everywhere I see and trace
The finger of His love;
His dwelling is unbounded space—
Around—below—above.

From the N. Y. Observer.
**DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON
EDUCATION.**

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

It has always been a question, how early children become the proper subjects of parental training, and whether they should be subjected to any kind of authority or restraint, before they are capable of being influenced as moral and accountable agents. That during the first few days of its life, an infant can no more be brought under government than any of the lower animals, I suppose all will agree; and the decided opinion of some, perhaps of the majority, is, that nothing like discipline should be attempted, till the child is old enough to understand the reason of it. To this opinion, after some experience, and the maturest reflection, I cannot subscribe. I regard the question merely as a matter of fact, and not as involving the accountable agency of the child at all. How early can you begin to check its peevishness, and mould its temper to your wishes? If you can safely and with any advantage begin when the infant is three months or six months old, it is a point of no importance with me, how low it is found on the scale of moral agency. As God has nowhere told me, that I must wait till my child can reason and feel itself to blame for crying and showing a bad temper, before I attempt to lay it under any restraint, I consider myself authorized, nay, bound, to take it in hand, just as soon as I can bend the twig in the right direction.

Without, therefore, pretending to fix on the earliest week, or month, I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that considerable progress may be made under six months, if not under four; and that parental authority ought to be well established within the first year and a quarter. It has been done a thousand times, and why should it not be done a thousand more? The best governed children, and you will pardon me if I add, the only well governed, are those who are brought into complete subjection

in the nursery; and most of them at so early a day, that they cannot remember when, half choked by their stubborn wills, they first slipped out, "I won't," to try the great question of mastery with their mothers and were conquered.—One thing every body must admit—children are capable of showing, plainly enough, to what race they belong, at a very tender age. It is astonishing to see how early the spirited little fellow will stiffen his body, throw back his head, kick, and strike, and put forth other demonstrations of his high displeasure; and who can doubt, that when these signs of depravity appear, it is time for the parent to enter on a course of counteraction and repression?

Every nurse must have observed that infants begin to form habits, troublesome or otherwise, almost as soon as they begin to breathe. Lay them quietly down at first, and they will soon become accustomed to it, so as to relieve you of a great deal of care. Rock them to sleep a few times and you must do it always. Carry them about the room for a single day in your arms, when they are uneasy, and they will find you exercise enough for the rest of the year. Now why should you not take advantage of this extreme docility, to mould them into all good habits, including the most important of all, a cheerful submission to your authority? As it is easy to accustom children, before they are a year old, to go to bed alone in the dark, and exceedingly delightful to hear them cooing and talking themselves to sleep, so may they unquestionably be brought to yield implicitly to the look and the voice of a parent, at the tenderest age; and when the habit is thus early formed, it saves infinite trouble to both.

Waiving entirely, for the present, the question whether the rod is ever to be used in the administration of family government, I remark in the first place, that *this government should be uniform.*

This is a point in which a great many worthy heads of families show their almost utter want of tact and good judgment; and failing here, they succeed but poorly in any of their efforts to establish and maintain the authority which God has made it their duty to exercise over their own household. There is no reason to doubt, that parents of this class love their children as tenderly as any other class; and it is certain, that many of them intend to be conscientious and faithful in the discharge of all their duties. Their theory of government may be perfectly correct, and they begin quite well, perhaps. They bring the child to terms, and make him feel that the direct resistance to their will is hopeless and out of the question. But they do not carry an even hand. Now they are strict even to a fault, and anon they vibrate to the opposite extreme. What they forbid one day, they allow the next. There is no certainty, no uniformity in their administration. Their own temperaments are fickle. They are governed more by the east wind, than by a sober judgment.—The child, if it does wrong, is in greater danger before dinner than after. He is punished, perhaps, too severely, one hour, and stuffed with cake and sugar plums the next, to square the account.

Now such an administration will never succeed. Children must know what to depend on. You must give them no reason to apprehend too great displeasure on the one hand, nor to hope for extreme lenity on the other. Having settled in your own minds what is right, what obedience your children owe you, and what authority it is your duty to exercise over them, you must hold a steady rein. What you are and what you require to-day, you must be and must require to-morrow. Giving with one hand, taking with the other; doing and undoing; and undoing and doing, all, and then yielding more than all, is worse than lost labor. No government can be efficient, whether civil or domestic, where there is a great want of uniformity and consistency in the administration.

Secondly: *family government should be strictly impartial.*

Nothing can be more destructive of domestic harmony than parental favoritism. So long as children of the same family differ essentially in their characters and dispositions, (and this is often the case,) so long as some are gentle, affectionate, and obedient, and others stubborn and unfilial, it is impossible for any parent to regard them alike; and if he could, it would only show his own want of moral discrimination. He must approve and disapprove, reward and punish, with a strict regard to personal character.—This is the great principle on which every government is administered. So far as parental love consists in complacency a father may love a dutiful better than an undutiful son. Indeed he cannot help it, and there is no partiality in this. But if he indulges one child more than another, if he punishes this and lets that go free; if he is blind to the faults of one and severe to mark those of another, he is partial, and can never in this way govern his family well. His children will see and feel the wrong. If those who have reason to complain obey him, it will be from fear and not from affection; and he will be so far from securing the reverence and gratitude of his favorites, that they will be the first to despise his authority and "bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." If a perverse child will complain because his privileges are abridged, and he is made to eat the bitter

fruits of his own ways, there is no help for it.—He might restore himself to the standing and affection which he has forfeited, if he would; and has no more right to say, when he is punished, and others are rewarded, that justice is done him, than the thief has to complain, that he is imprisoned while his honest neighbors are unmolested. But while this is true on the one hand, let every parent guard as much as possible against all appearance of partiality on the other; and let the moment of prodigal returns, and says, "father, I have sinned," let him be received with open arms, however far he may have wandered, and whatever grief he may have occasioned.

Thirdly: *family government requires unity of feeling, judgment and action.*

If parents are not of one heart and one mind, in regard to this matter, it will be found extremely difficult, if not impossible to rule their household well. And how many families suffer from this want of unity! The father and mother, instead of "seeing eye to eye," and directing all their efforts to one point, differ essentially, both in theory and practice. As they do not think alike, they move in opposite directions. One parent, perhaps, is too stern, and the other too lax and indulgent. Or if one has correct views of parental authority, and the manner in which it should be exercised, the other looks at the whole subject in a very erroneous point of view. What one regards as a serious fault the other over looks as an excusable foible. Where one thinks the rod is called for, the other is entirely opposed to it. Where one is actuated by principle and good judgment, in the painful administration of necessary discipline, the other is swayed in a morbid tenderness, which would screen the little culprit, perhaps to his undoing.

I am aware that a perfect agreement, in regard to the most judicious system of family government cannot in all cases be expected. The father and mother may not be able, though they earnestly desire it, to think alike on this subject; nor upon some others, perhaps, of great practical moment. This is exceedingly to be regretted. But although you may differ in judgment, you may sustain each other in action, and you must do it or your authority is gone. What can the father do, if the mother takes the part of the child? Or what can the mother do, if the father comes in and takes the darling boy out of her hands? Discuss these matters between yourselves as much as you please; but never let your children know or suspect that you are not perfectly agreed. A mother will sometimes think the father is too severe; and let her convince him of it if she can as soon as they are alone. A father, in his turn, will sometimes think that the mother is indulgent; and let him do the same. But never let either interfere at the time. Suppose the most trying case that is likely to happen; suppose the child to be punished a little beyond its deserts; how trifling is the momentary suffering, compared with the mischief which would result from that kind of interference of which I am here speaking! Think like, if possible. At all events, strengthen each other's hands, and never seem to differ. Let your children see, that in the administration of government you are one; that you have one heart and aim; and that nothing is to be hoped for from any appeal that can be made to either. Take the opposite course; let the jarring of interfering and conflicting action be heard, and your house "being divided against itself, cannot stand." Your own opinion, that you know better how to bend the twig than your wife, or your husband, as the case may be. It is but true, render thanks to God for giving you the talent, and make the most of it; but never use it to weaken the authority of your companion, who, after all, will sometimes be nearer right than yourself.

Fourthly: it is essential to a wise and efficient domestic arrangement, that each parent should carry through any course of discipline that he or she undertakes, without any direct assistance from the other. In almost every case, either to offer aid or to apply for it weakens the authority which it is intended to strengthen.—Whenever a father undertakes to subdue a perverse child, he must do it effectually without looking anywhere but to God for help, and without accepting it, should it be ever so kindly offered. If the boy sees that he needs or receives any extraneous aid, his authority is weakened. In like manner, whenever the mother commands, she must be obeyed; and if there is any resistance, she must be left to overcome it by herself, especially in the nursery. The father may be convinced that he could accomplish the object sooner than the mother, and may wish to relieve her from the painful struggle in which he sees her engaged, and it will never do. What she has begun, she must finish. The child must yield, and must yield to her, and not to somebody else. She may regret that she did not leave the task to stronger nerves; but there is no retreat. She must carry her point or her authority will be despised. Every thing of this sort no doubt ought to be well considered, and as far as practicable, agreed upon before hand; and if an older child requires discipline, the father ought in most cases to undertake it. But the point on which I insist is, that what either parent actually undertakes, must be finished without any immediate and obvious help from the other.

We received several days since the Knickerbocker for November, and a capital number it is. It embraces several articles of great interest; and is upon the whole fully worthy of the high reputation it has long since acquired. We extract the following for to-day's paper, and intend, if we find room, to make further selections hereafter.—[Portland Advertiser.]

THE MISER.

A SKETCH.

'THERE is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.' *The Proverbs of Solomon.*

It is more pleasing to depict the life of the good man, but light and shade make up the painter's canvass. I knew a miser, a churl; the hereditary bondsmen of master passion.—Seventy years of solitary selfishness had procured him the merited contempt of the world. It is easier to look upon the boldest villain, than upon an inconceivable littleness of soul. His enormous wealth was like a great pool, dammed up and stagnant, and never yielding one precious drop to fertilize the earth. He was a recluse, a stranger to the ties which bind one to friends and kindred, and thence, by a thousand sweet linkings, to the whole family of man. Possessing nothing in common, and living supremely to himself, he was a constant exemplification that 'There is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.'

As the epicure revels upon a rich feast, so he gloated upon his wealth. Ah! it was pleasant, when no eye when his doors were barred, and only the dim light stole in, which he regarded with jealousy, to bring it forth from its mysterious corners, dark holes, hidden nooks; to count it, to recount it, to touch it. Its music was sweeter than that of the spheres. He thought of it all day—he dreamed of it all night. It was the solitary idea which filled up his whole soul—his only darling—his life—his poetry—his star. His existence was a stagnant pool, a dead sea; no breeze ever stirred its waters into commotion. The hopes, the tears, the joys, and the ambition of other men, were narrowed down into one hope, one fear, one joy, and one ambition. While the expensive energies of benevolence of some minds have found the world itself too contemptible a theatre, his was compressed into a very speck, a point, possessing 'ample room and verge enough' within the limits of his coffers. From that sordid prison-house it went forth on no errands of mercy. It was enough that the same bounds which held him there, a willing slave, forbade the entrance of another.

I have thought that a mother's affection surpassed every other passion of the human heart. But I considered not the miser's unrelenting, soul-engrossing, self-denying love. I thought not of the piercing cry, 'My ducats, my ducats, my golden ducats!' more agonizing than that of 'My son, my son!' Like a fond parent, he could not let the light of his eyes go from his, lest the image that he loved to gaze on, should be tarnished; neither would he barter it for the world's comforts. He knew not the luxuries, nor even the commonest necessities of life.—The premises on which he lived, had a poverty-stricken air. The house presented a strange contrast with the gay tenements of his neighbors. No cheerful paint adorned it. True, it had once received a coat, but that could not last always, and the expenditure was too fearful to be renewed. Smoke was scarce seen to issue from the chimney, nor ever come it forth in a rich, dark volume, but in a lean, curling, silvery, vanishing streak. Within, all things were alike cheerless. The one inhabited apartment was like a prisoner's dreary cell. There was no sound, save the voice of the cricket from the hearth. A flock-bed, a few broken utensils, a table, and a chair, in the last stage of dissolution made up all its furniture.

His garden, which scarce had the appearance of such, contained a few scrubby vegetables, such as the gardens of Nova Zembla might produce. Yet they were quite enough for him who was guilty of a worse gluttony.—Some fruit trees struggled with the thin soil, but the fruit scarcely had heart to ripen; it dropped withered, or wormeaten, on the ground. The very dog looked as if he found few crumbs beneath his master's table. Lean, cadaverous, and morose, he lay snarling on the threshold; he was too poor to bark aloud. And yet there was some mysterious sympathy, some misery of his own to brood over, which kept him at his post. Attached to the premises, was a cow.—She was a very picture, and chewed the perpetual cud of despair. Her bones were eloquent. The milk which a pensive creature yields up without stint and willingly, appeared in her case a very robbery. And at last the horn-distemper seized on her, and she went down to death. He took what he could take—her skin; and that was depriving the rattling bones of all they possessed. What a cow! Had she fed in the Pontine marshes? So any one might have thought. Yet she starved with sight of the neighboring plenty, and when every breeze wafted the smell of clover to her nostrils. From that time, no milk ever moistened the lips of the miser. He had a fountain of brackish water, and in that he dipped his earthen mug.

At premises so forbidding in their aspect, the unfortunate man and the beggar scarcely had

the hardihood to apply. On his portals were written, as in blazing characters, BEWARE!—To unloose his purse-strings would have been more hard than to relax the polar ices, or to unlock the iron grasp of death. Three score years and ten did he live, and in all that time he never knew the luxury of doing good. He never fed the hungry, clothed the naked, nor listened to the importunate voice of despair.—Did the sick or the dying man lie in his pathway, and accost him, he turned a deaf ear to his supplications, and leaving him to some good Samaritan, passed by on the other side.

A sister lay in a neighboring town, bed-ridden, needy, and ready to die. She pronounced the endearing word 'brother,' and said 'give, give.' But the 'genial current' of his soul was frozen. With brows contracted, fist clenched, lips compressed, he shook his hoary head, and slowly turned upon his heel. In a few days after, she was carried to the grave. He followed on, and shed a tear; a bright, sparkling, affectionate tear.

With his neighbors he never mingled in social intercourse. They beheld him only in the distance, and with scorn. What cared he for crops whose harvest was already garnered?—When the Sunday bells rang cheerily, and the old and the young, their faces beaming with gratitude, flocked to the temples of God, he devoutly worshipped at home. He had an altar there, a glittering altar. With greater rapture than the Christian bows down to his God, did he worship his gold, and the prayer which he offered up was this, that it would never leave him nor forsake him.

He lit no lamps, he burned no oil. Was there not light enough in the day-time to perform the little business of his life? When night came on, and the cold winds of winter whistled through the crannies, he covered up the embers with a wise economy, and slunk away into bed. Twenty times in a night would he wake up in trepidation. He thought he heard the step of a robber. It might not be, and yet it might be. It were better to set his mind at rest. So he rose up shivering from his couch, laid his hand upon his treasures, then soothed his heart with the watchman's cry, 'All's well, all's well.'

Old age at last stole upon him, and the time arrived when in the course of nature he must die. But the ruling passion was strong in death. He only hugged his treasures the closer. They became his bedfellows. As the sick and panting man, who cannot bear to be alone, he said to them, 'Leave me not; stay with me, for I have but a short time to live.' His hands could still count them over, and when his hands were palsied, his glaring eye could still drink in their splendor. In delirium his mind wandered—not from his gold. He said that he was going into a far country; he must make great preparations; he must provide sacks, and an escort of armed men, for there were robbers by the way. Then he murmured, I know not what, confusedly, of treasures on earth—ah! how much better to have provided treasures in Heaven—and departed to his own abode.—His features retained their expression in death, as if a sculptor had carved them from the rigid marble.

Thus he lived despised, thus he died unlamented. His negative virtue was his positive crime. He had done no evil, he had effected no good. No friend hung with solicitude over his sick bed. No mourner followed him to the grave. None ever had occasion to remember him with affection, and the best charity was to forget that he had lived.

Such a life who would lead? Such a character who would envy? Other virtues admit the exercise of redeeming virtues, and their victims we love, we pity, we condemn. This cannot. It wraps up the whole soul; it lies at the fountainhead of all benevolence, not like other vices embittering the waters, but actually forbidding them to flow. Few indeed are so entirely the slaves of the accursed lust of gold. Charity suggests that even these are laboring under a monomania, a mental disease; and that as we pity the tenants of a mad-house, so in their case, we ought to pity, yet we cannot. But if few have deserved the miser's name, with its intolerable burthen of contempt, do we not see thousands in the breathless, eager search of gold; sacrificing the flower of their youth, and the prime of their manhood, and heroically battling for it on the brink of the grave, as if it were the grandest object of their lives? They rise up early, they retire late; they make haste to gather winged riches, and at last old age comes on, and the period of enjoyment is not arrived.

Oh! what is all the wealth of Croesus, if we have not the heart to let it flow? If it does not administer to the refined enjoyments of our nature, if we stifle the rational desires of the heart; how are we so happy then, as the laborer who earns his daily bread? The surplus of our wealth remains unconcoerced. The prayer of Midas is comparatively realized. We touch nothing but gold. We live not while we live, abstaining from what renders life desirable; the festivity of friends—the delight of looks—the recreation of travelling through foreign parts—the culture of the arts—and the tasteful adornment of our grounds. How few cubic inches of ductile gold would rescue acres from

thorns and briars, and render them beautiful as the gardens of Shennong.

But what is all the wealth of Croesus, if not for a more exalted purpose; if not to shed on others the beams of our prosperity and to encourage the generous emotions of the heart? To go to the houses of mourning, to the abodes of the sick and the aged, whose pangs are rendered keener by penury, to succor them, and smooth their path-way to the grave; these are the peculiar privileges and luxuries of the rich. Oh! for treasures of silver and gold! to indulge in somewhat beside empty boastings! Ye who grope in the depth of poverty, and drink the world's obloquy, 'a bitter draught,' who pray with intense earnestness to Heaven, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' smiles and sunshine should scatter your darkness, the spirit of joy be assumed for heaviness, and the desert of your hearts should blossom as the rose. Oh! who would hesitate to barter his treasures for blessings, or for the gratitude of hearts too full for utterance? Who would withhold the happy gift which is 'twice blessed'—which blesteth him that gives, and him that takes?

But if the cheerful giver receives no return for his benevolence, nay, if evil redounds to him for good, there is a small approving voice within, silent, impalpable, soothing as heart-melody. Virtue has its own reward. What though no trumpet blazon our charities, though our left hand know not what our right hand doeth, it is enough to have within us an unblemished mind, and to be acquitted at our own tribunal.

Witty Definitions of Common Things.

Experiment philosophy; asking a man to lend you money. Moral philosophy; refusing to do so. Distant relations; people who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and insult you if you are poor. Heart; a rare article sometimes found in human beings; it is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor. Housewifery; and ancient art; said to have been fashionable among girls and young wives; now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders. Wealth, the most respectable quality of man. Honor; standing fire well, and shooting a friend whom you love through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise. Money; a fish peculiarly difficult to catch.

Modesty, a beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places. Sensibility, a quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own. A young man of talent; an impertinent person who thrusts himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty or self knowledge; a noisy fellow. Watchman, a man formerly employed by the parish to sleep in the open air. Honesty, with some, a good joke. Dentist, a man who finds work for his own teeth, by taking out the teeth of other people. Fear, the shadow of hope. Prospects and index; appended to the literary paper; the one showing what it ought to be, the other, what it is. Gentility; eating one's meat with a silver fork, while the butcher has not been paid. Take a friend's advice; an opinion, the selfishness of which is concealed from the world; every man's own child.

Witness box; a kind of pillory in a court of justice, where a man is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult and offensive invective without being permitted to resent them. Age; an infirmity that nobody owns. Common sense; in the fashionable world a vulgar quality. Home; every body's house but your own. To come out; to emerge from a boarding-school into a kind of dissipation. To cut; to pass, when in company with dashing people, your most valuable friend. Dressed; half naked. Undressed; muffled up to the throat. Fashion; *je ne sais quoi*; excellence. Highly accomplished; playing music at first sight, painting a border for a screen, speaking bad French, reading Italian with a master, and possessing the talent of guessing charades. Nonsense; polite conversation.—*Bath Gazette.*

It is too often the case with the clergy that they who preach very good divinity preach very bad politics when they wander into that province. At present, however, we have to lay before our readers a passage from a letter written by an orthodox clergyman in Massachusetts, which contains more political wisdom than you will often find in a mail load of newspapers. The author of the letter is the Rev. Leonard Withington. He was attacked in the Boston Record for doubting the wisdom and propriety of the absurd summary law prohibiting the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in less quantities than fifteen gallons. He answered the attack and the following is an extract from his answer. The truths which he lays down are expressed with that peculiar force of manner which commands instant assent.

We belong to a republic; everything here depends upon the popular will; and I had supposed it was the very design of a republic, to leave as little to the government as possible; to find the maximum of the circle of moral and voluntary influence, and the minimum of legal coercion. To widen the latter circle beyond necessity is the greatest of all curses. Neither let that be done by law, which can be done by opinion, or custom, or morality or religion. Such would be a first truth with me. A heavy burden of proof lies upon that man's shoulders, who in our republic and among our factions, wishes or attempts to extend the sphere of so coarse an instrument as legal coercion into the possible or probable regions of voluntary morality. He ought to measure well the consequences. New combinations will be formed; new parties will arise and triumph, and unauthor-

ized hands will touch the sacred ark; and he may perish in a fire of his own kindling. This mixture of spirituals and temporals; this carrying of religion to the polls and bringing back all the passion of the polls to poison religion, is not the command of Christ, nor justified by his spirit or example.

The history of nearly half our legislation is a history of transgressions against the rule so well expressed in the passage we have quoted.—One attempt to do that by legal coercion, which is better done by public opinion, draws after it another, until the mass of unnecessary laws grows into a mighty and cumbrous system.—Such is our banking system, and such was our system of protective and prohibitory duties, both of which have led to consequences which ought to serve as a warning against the officious interference of legislation in matters without its proper province so long as the republic exists. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Mr. Editor.—The accompanying is the production of the flour mill in Norway Village, built in 1836, and owned by N. Bennett & Co. This mill has been built in the most thorough and approved manner, at an expense of \$3000. It grinds on an average 16000 bushels per year, of different kinds of grain. It is situated in the centre of Oxford County, on a never failing stream of water. Please test the quality of the flour in your family, and I presume you can with confidence say in your paper, that Maine will yet be able to produce her own bread, of a quality not inferior to that brought from Southern markets.

We have tried the flour in question, and take pleasure in saying that it is equal, in every respect, to any imported flour to be found in the State. It is white, sweet, and of an excellent flavor. We wish there were twenty more mills in the State, like that at Norway—so that we might raise and manufacture our own flour, and not be beholden to our neighbors for our bread. *Eastern Argus.*

From the Eastern Argus. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met at Harrisburg on the 4th. The clerk commenced the reading of the returns. When he came to the county of Philadelphia, and was about to read the fraudulent returns. Mr. Pray, one of the democratic disputed members from the county, rose and stated that the returns in the possession of the clerk were false; and that he held in his hand the only legal returns, which he would give to the clerk, and require to be read as such.

Mr. Smith protested against the reception of that paper, as being illegal and void, and was replied to by Mr. McElwaine of Bedford, who was cut short by a proposition that both returns should be read, and all the other returns disposed of, before any further action should be had on the subject.

When this was concluded Mr. Stevens moved that the members proceed to the election of a speaker, and that Messrs Watts and Zellin act as tellers.

A motion was simultaneously made by a democratic member to the same effect, and two democrats were appointed to act as tellers.

Each motion, was adopted, as each party claims to have a majority—both sets of delegates from the county of Philadelphia, (or, as it is called, *par excellence*, in the senate and the house, the county,) voting with their respective party. Each of the parties took no notice of the proceedings of the other, and voted upon no question not originating with itself.

Gen. Cunningham, of Mercer, was elected by the federalists; and Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, by the democrats. Both were conducted to the speaker's platform, and, one standing on each side of the speaker's chair both returned thanks to the House for the honor conferred, &c.

A motion came from each party for the appointment of a committee to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the house was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Each speaker appointed a committee. Motions were also made for committees to wait on the governor with similar information, and inquire whether he had any communication to make to the House.

Motions were then made for committees to propose rules for the government of the house, &c. These proceedings were enacted almost simultaneously, and the rolls being called by the different tellers at the same time, and the voting for officers being *viva voce*, a very curious scene was presented.

The federalists having got through their organization of the House, a motion was made to adjourn till the next day at 3 P. M., which was carried, leaving the other party in possession of the hall, they not having finished their proceedings.

When the democrats adjourned it was to meet at ten o'clock A. M. the next day—so that there will be two separate houses of representatives meeting at different hours.

The federal house has 52 members including the county delegation. The democratic house has 66 members, including their county delegation. Each house having a quorum, as they contend, *prima facie*, and therefore competent to the transaction of business.

In the Senate a scene of violence scarcely less reprehensible, occurred—and at the latest dates, all was confusion and uproar.

The amount of the whole business is, that the federalists have undertaken to keep, by fraud, what the people have declared they shall yield. We hope the democracy will be prudent, but as firm as the everlasting hills—let them assert their rights, and maintain them, *peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.*

OXFORD HERALD.

Paris, December 18, 1838.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received a copy of the President's Message on Saturday evening before the publication of our last week's paper and knowing the anxiety of our readers for a copy of it, we made room for the whole of it, and by working night and day were enabled to present it to those who resided in the vicinity before they could obtain it from any other source. We had no time to pursue it ourselves before publication, and no space for comments could such have been prepared. We like that the people should receive such documents and read and judge for themselves, unbiased by the opinions of friend or foe. Those who have read it may well suppose that it merits our hearty approbation, since it contains those doctrines and breathes that spirit for which we have always contended. We have looked over the comments of our political opponents that have come to hand, to see what objections they could urge against it, for it appears to be a part of their vocation to find fault with whatever the President may say or do. The principal topics of complaint by them, are, the Northeastern Boundary Question, and the Sub-Treasury. With regard to the first, he has given all the information in his power, and what propriety there would have been in a spirited discussion of a question which is now the subject of negotiation between the two nations we leave others to judge. It does not strike us that it would have been very becoming in this stage of the business, for the President to have expressed determinations, that might have been deemed minatory. If nothing is or can be hoped from friendly negotiation, then it will become the chief magistrate to recommend ulterior proceedings for the enforcement and maintenance of our rights, but at present, such a course would not be likely to further an amicable adjustment of the controversy. For ourselves we are free to confess that we are sick of these delays, and doubtful of the intentions of the British Government, but until negotiations are actually broken off, it would be unwise to throw fresh obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement of the matter in dispute. As to the Sub Treasury plan, the people have taken the matter into consideration and expressed their views in the late elections, in a manner not to be misunderstood. The separation of the government from the banks is becoming daily more and more popular, and it may be considered as the settled policy of the nation. The other topics embraced in the message need no comments from us. Their own importance and the manner in which they are discussed bespeak for them the attentive consideration of all men. We commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers. Some of the federal papers find fault with the title of the message. This is easily done, and safely, when no specific objections are made. The same party attacked the declaration of Independence on the same ground.

We invite the attention of those who are desirous of an accurate and detailed account of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State at the approaching Session, to the prospectus that will be found in this paper, for publishing the Age three weeks. The Age is favorably known throughout the State as an able and faithful democratic paper. The terms must be satisfactory to all, and are such as cannot remunerate the publisher without an extensive patronage. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions accompanied with the money.

To those who wish to see the other side of the question we recommend the tri-weekly Journal published at Augusta on the same terms. We will receive and forward the money for this paper also.

The LAMONIE RIVER EXPRESS. We have often admired the spirit and ability with which this paper is conducted. It is a new paper having just reached the close of its first half year, and is published at Johnston, Vermont. It is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of democracy and battles manfully for the good cause. We learn from its last number that its Editor, C. G. Eastman, is a native of Freeburg in this County.

We have received from the Secretary of this State a copy of the returns from the various towns in this State giving an account of the schools, scholars and money expended for the support of primary schools. We had intended a detailed account of the interesting facts it contains. We regret that the returns are not more perfect, and that in all cases the facts required by the Legislature have not been furnished. The amount of money expended for the support of common schools in the brightened regions of Oxford and Waldo* far exceeds, in proportion to their population, that of Kennebec.

We learn from last Wednesday's Argus, that that paper has been transferred from the late proprietor, Mr. Green, to Messrs. Holden & Appleton. Any change in a paper of so extensive a circulation and influence as the Argus, is a matter of interest to the whole democratic party in the State. Without derogating from the credit due to Mr. Green for the ability with which he has discharged the laborious and responsible duties of his office as Editor while the paper has been under his management, we feel assured from the specimens afforded in the two last numbers, before us, and from what we know of its present Editor, Mr. Appleton, that the reputation of the paper as a faithful and able advocate of the principles and cause of democracy, will be fully sustained by the present proprietor. We believe he has the ability and we doubt not the determination to exhibit the reasonable expectations of those who look to the Argus as a leading democratic paper in the State and Union. His duties and responsibilities are neither few nor light, and the acceptable discharge of them will require the devotion of all his talents and energies he may possess, and his richest reward will be the approbation of his own conscience and of a high and intelligent people.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS, AND FOR STATE SENATORS.

Fed. Dem.
YORK DISTRICT.
N. D. Appleton, 4560; Nathan Clifford, * 5508
Samuel Bradley, 5; Josiah W. Seaver, 10
Horace Porter, 6; Scattering, 6
Moses Emery, 7

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.
Ezekiel Whitman, 5623; Albert Smith, * 5709
Wm. P. Fessenden, 3; Nathaniel Mitchell, 50
Josiah Pierce, 8
John L. Mcquire, 3
R. P. Dunlap, 4
Scattering, 7

LINCOLN DISTRICT.
Benj. Randall, * 4652; John D. McCrate, 4359
Edward Robinson, 34; Edwin Smith, 16
Wm. J. Farley, 7; Henry G. Lowell, 15
Jeremiah Bailey, 8; Amos H. Hodgman, 5
Scattering, 9; Josiah Morrow, 9

The Return from Bath was not signed by Hill. The facts are the thing, and the dressing up of the federalist—ist correspondents is mere romancing. Depend upon it nothing will be done to dishonor democracy. There has been no outrage or violence by the democrats, but a resolute purpose not to be cheated.

OXFORD DISTRICT.
Zadoc Long, 4999; Virgil D. Parris, * 6765
R. K. Goodenow, 4; Joseph G. Cole, 9
Judah Dana, 3; Scattering, 7

PENOBSCOT AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.
John S. Tenney, 7042; Thomas Davee, * 7839
Samuel Farrer, 224; Scattering, 4

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
Joseph C. Noyes, 4629; Joshua A. Lowell, * 5033
Anson G. Chandler, 3
A. L. Raymond, 5
Scattering, 5

WALDO DISTRICT.
Wm. G. Crosby, 3519; H. J. Anderson, * 5727
Gen. W. Crosby, 32; Alfred Marshall, 53
Wm. Crosby, 21; Scattering, 3
Daniel Lane, 52

OFFICIAL VOTES FOR SENATORS.
YORK COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 30442
Necessary for a choice 5074
Thomas Carl, 4571; Timothy Shaw, * 5579
Love Key, 4570; Simeon Barker, * 5577
James McArthur, 4524; John G. Perkins, * 5576
Scattering for 17 candidates, 45.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 51868
Necessary for a choice 6484
Thomas Perley, 6418; J. C. Humphreys, * 6531
Joshua Parsons, 6415; Otis C. Gross, * 6530
Joseph Lufkin, 6408; Charles Holden, * 6517
John Neal, 6383; N. S. Litchfield, 6480

Kennebec County.
Whole number of votes 34948
Necessary for a choice 5826
Timo. Bouette, * 7123; Ezekiel Small, 4554
Hiram Belcher, * 7127; Edward Butler, 4544
J. T. P. Dumont, * 7048; Jas. R. Bachelder, 4537
Scattering for 5 candidates, 15.

HANCOCK COUNTY, (Western District.)
Whole number of votes 3068
Necessary for a choice 1535
Albion Hall, 1436; Hez. Williams, 1423
L. Q. C. Bowles, 1; Joshua A. Lowell, 166
Richard Tucker, 40

No choice
The votes of Sedgwick were returned for Albion Hall 178—for Joshua A. Lowell 168

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON (Middle District.)
Whole number of votes 3373
Necessary for a choice 1687
L. Q. C. Bowles, * 1799; Richard Tucker, 1673
Newhall Witherbee, 1

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes 3242
Necessary for a choice 1622
Noah Smith, Jr. 1305; Taft Comstock, * 1829
Noah Smith, 98; Scattering, 10

SOMERSET DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes 16698
Necessary for a choice 4175
M. P. Norton, * 4214; Franklin Smith, 4121
D. Stewart, Jr. 3828; Anson P. Morrill, 3895
Daniel Stewart, 405; Anson B. Morrill, 115
Anson Morrill, 109

Scattering for 4 candidates, 11.

OXFORD COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 15800
Necessary for a choice 3951
Simeon Barrett, 2897; Job Prince, * 4958
Daniel Tylor, Jr. 2351; Edw. L. Osgood, * 4950
Daniel Tylor, 599; Scattering, 9
Simeon Bartlett, 36
Samuel Bartlett, 61

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 43711
Necessary for a choice 5464
Isaac Reed, * 5919; Joseph Carrill, 5048
Jas. Eschins, * 5861; John Leonard, 5045
Wm. M. Reed, * 5859; Calvin Gorham, 5024
John Jacques, 120; Jonathan Brown, 5023
John Jacques, 120; Jonathan Brown, 5023

WALDO COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 13836
Necessary for a choice 3459
Nathan Allen, 2143; Sam'l S. Hengan, * 4754
Inc. S. Johnson, 2137; Jesse Smart, * 4707
Wm. Carlton, 30
Rufus Burnham, 25
Thos. Sawyer, Jr. 20
John Haskell, 9
Scattering, 11

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
Whole number of votes 19671
Necessary for a choice 4918
Elias Dudley, 4478; Levi Bradley, * 5198
A. Sanborn, 4458; Daniel Emery, * 5176
Paul Ruggles, 180
Nathaniel Trask, 183
Scattering, 8

* Those with this mark are declared elected.

The following, from the Boston Advocate is the best account we have seen of the Pennsylvania difficulty.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE
The infamous feds of Pennsylvania, have attempted to perpetrate a fraud upon popular elections never before thought of in this country. There is no occasion for alarm about it, because no such villainy ever can succeed, and the right will be put right by the cool firmness of the democratic members, who have shown themselves worthy to have stood on Bunker

Hill. The facts are the thing, and the dressing up of the federalist—ist correspondents is mere romancing. Depend upon it nothing will be done to dishonor democracy. There has been no outrage or violence by the democrats, but a resolute purpose not to be cheated.

The facts are these. The County of Philadelphia elects six Representatives and two Senators. There are 18 return Judges, to make out the result. They met after the election, and by a vote of 10 to 7 rejected the returns from the Northern Liberties for fraud. They also made out the election returns of the six democratic members of the Assembly and two Senators, which returns were according to law, sent to the Secretary by mail. The Judges then adjourned. After this the minority of seven Judges held a secret meeting, at night, made out new returns, and sent by express a certificate of the pretended election of the whig Representatives and two Senators, to the whig Secretary, Mr. Burrows. This return is signed by seven Judges, the other by ten. Without the Northern Liberties the democrats have 1660 majority. With them they have a majority of 500. Either way they are elected. Burrows, the Secretary, was called on by the Clerk, for the real returns, but refused to give the Clerk, of the last House, who is the officer to organize this, any but the whig returns, thus lending himself to this great fraud.

Under these circumstances the House met on the 4th. It consists of 102 members. Without the Philadelphia County members, there were 46 feds and 50 democrats. If the feds could get their six men in the seats, they would have a majority of two, and could elect Speaker, U. States Senator, and Canal Commissioners, before the usurpers could be ordered out. This was the high-handed fraud intended. The democrats, like men, resolved to defeat it. The Clerk read the returns handed to him by Burrows. When he came to read that from Philadelphia, the democratic members presented the true returns. Both were read. Stevens (fed.) then moved to proceed to choose a Speaker, and appoint tellers. The same motion was made by a democratic member, and the two sets from Philadelphia voting with their respective parties, each side claimed a majority. It does not appear that any of the members were qualified by taking the oath. Both parties simultaneously elected a Speaker, (Mr. Hopkins, dem. Mr. Cunningham, fed.) and both took the platform, side by side, and returned thanks.

On motion, each Speaker appointed separate Committees to wait on the Senate and Governor, and prepare rules for the House. The rolls were called by the different tellers at the same time, and the voting was *viva voce*. This was the only conclusion. The federal section first adjourned to meet at 3 P. M. the next day. The democrats adjourned to meet at 10, A. M.

In the Senate, Mr. Penrose (fed.) was elected to preside, having 19 votes out of 30. The false return of the two federal members from Philadelphia county was read by the Secretary of State, and the true one offered, which the Chair rejected. A motion was made to postpone the swearing in of the Philadelphia county members. This was rejected, and the minority candidates were sworn in. This bare faced villainy excited the spectators and there were strong expressions of disapprobation, but no violence. The Senate having finished this premeditated outrage, adjourned. The stories about threats to assassinate Burrows and all that, are without truth.

The matter will all come right. The rogues in the Senate can keep the two minority Senators in till their seats are vacated, but the rogues in the House cannot move a step. Consequently no election of the U. S. Senator and Canal Commissioners can be made till the Philadelphia election is settled. This will give in joint ballot a majority of two to the democrats, even in the Senate are base enough to retain the two minority federalists.

It will be seen that our friends have taken the true course, and with their firmness rests the great issue whether the ballot box or the bayonet shall settle what party is to rule in this country, for if the people are once to be cheated out of their votes in the way the Pennsylvania and New Jersey gamblers have attempted to do it, they will never abide by any issue of an election where federal officers count the votes. We repeat there need be no apprehension. Federal bluster is a matter of course, but though they bark loudly; they always sink when it comes to the life.

The following statements show that the Democrats were not mistaken in the character of the Ohio Legislature. The doubts which some federal papers have pretended to entertain about it, like their anticipated victories, must now dissolve into thin air.

Ohio.—The Legislature of Ohio convened at Columbus a few days since, all the members being present at the opening, except Mr. Van Meire, of the Senate, from Ross, Pike and Jackson, and Mr. Andrews of the House, from Lorain.

In the Senate, William Hawkins, V. B., was chosen Speaker, having received 19 votes, against 13 for G. J. Smith, Whig, and 3 scattering.

In the House, James J. Faran, Esq. V. B. of Hamilton county, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* on the second ballot, over Mr. Chambers, W. of Muskingum, he having received 37 votes, Chambers 31, and 2 scattering.

A consistent and humble christian is like the night violet, which is scarcely perceived amongst the flowers of the garden, yet it perfumes with its fragrance all around.

Congressional Proceedings.

Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, was chosen Clerk of the House on Monday. The vote stood, Garland (democrat) 104—(federal) 102. Many members were absent, but a majority of the absentees were democrats.

In Senate, on Tuesday, the Message was received and referred. The Vice President being absent, Mr. King took the Chair.

In the House, 20,000 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed. Mr. Adams offered some extraordinary resolutions touching a personal controversy between Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England and O'Connell. Mr. A.'s object was, to involve the Abolition question in the debate upon his resolutions. Laid on the table.

In Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Clay of Alabama introduced his bill for the graduation of the price of public lands. Ordered to a second reading.

The House, adjourned after hearing the announcement of the death of Messrs Patterson and Bruyn of N. Y.

The House, on Thursday adjourned, over to Monday to give the Speaker time to arrange the Committees. Mr. Adams's bill against duellings was referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. A. again introduced another resolution upon the Stevenson and O'Connell case, in the shape of a call upon the President for any report or communication he may have received of the affair. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

From the National Intelligencer.
IN SENATE.

The Chair announced to the Senate the following as the standing committees of the Senate.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs Buchanan, Tallmadge, Clay of Kentucky, Rives, Niles.

On Finance.—Messrs Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs King, Davis, Brown, Norvell, Ruggles.

On Manufactures.—Messrs Niles, Lumpkin, Preston, Strange, Ruggles.

On Agriculture.—Messrs Smith of Conn., Spence, Linn, McKean, Monton.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, Allen.

On Militia.—Messrs Clay of Alabama, Swift, Monton Smith of Indiana, Foster.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Culbert, Williams.

On Public Lands.—Messrs Walker, Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen, Prentiss.

On Private Lands Claims.—Messrs Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Monton, Lyon.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

On Claims.—Messrs Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Young, Merrick.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Brown, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith of Conn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs Wall, Morris.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs Robinson, Lumpkin, Wright, Brown, Merrick.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs Tipton, McKean, Young, Lyon, Foster.

On Penitentiaries.—Messrs Merrick, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane, Williams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs Ryan, Nicholas, Spencer, Bayard, McKean.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, Lyon.

Committee to audit and control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs McKean, Fulton, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Norvell, Smith of Indiana, Merrick.

*The Globe says it is South of Connecticut.

†The Globe has it Knight.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Price, the District Attorney of N. York, embarked, secretly, on board the Liverpool steamer on her last trip. He spent the previous evening with the Collector of New York, Mr. Hoyt, to whom he stated that he should proceed to Washington on the following day—and he actually sent one of his sons to wait for him at Philadelphia boat, and he was so waiting while his father was embarking in the Liverpool. Mr. Price left behind him a letter to the President, complaining of the treatment of Mr. Swartwout, refusing to proceed against him, and tendering a resignation of his office. In this letter he requests an early statement of his accounts and adds—

"The amount of cost due to me for the unfinished business of the office I hold, will far exceed that which I have recently received from debtors of the Government, and will, upon a final adjustment, entirely acquit me of any indebtedness to it."

Immense sums of public money have recently passed through Mr. Price's hands. It is said that he bet largely on the late election in this State and paid his bets promptly. On the day before his embarkation he was in Wall street, purchasing large amounts of gold. From these, and some other facts, it is inferred, by some of the New York papers, that he will turn out a defaulter. His departure was entirely unknown to his family, and was attended by circumstances which certainly seem to justify a suspicion that all is not as it should be.—Eastern Argus.

UPPER CANADA.

Extract of a letter, dated Toronto, Nov. 26th.

"This whole province is sadly changed; from comparative peace, we are almost in a state of war. Every hour brings rumors, official communications, &c., that a large force from your

side is only waiting an opportunity to make a descent. An appeal was made, so that every man capable of bearing arms is enrolled—armed to the teeth and prepared for preparing for the worst. The most determined spirit of resistance is actuating men; hitherto of conflicting politics. Last week a strong reinforcement of regulars was sent by the steamboat up the Lake, destined for the Michigan borders. The Prescott affair has left our authorities perfectly at their ease as to this district. We apprehend neither danger nor attack here, but nevertheless, our fort and strong places are bristling with cannon. The market-house, which Sir Francis Head last winter occupied, has also its due proportion of cannon, men, &c. There are eight full regiments of the line, and some 40,000 militia and volunteers. So that of the actual result of any attack in the West, or wheresoever made, there is not and was not a shadow of doubt; we remain, however, harassed to the death; all business, save what is connected with military affairs, totally deranged. Our banks will not draw on New York or England at any premium, and specie has disappeared. There is no longer free intercourse between this and the United States. All comes and goes are subject to vexatious delays, and often to total prohibition. We look to you authorities solely now to avert war—the greatest of all calamities. May we not look in vain.

New York American.

AUBURN, N. Y. Nov. 28.—U. S. Prisoners. For about a week past, a few of the individuals charged with being concerned in the late unhappy occurrence on our Canadian frontier, have been undergoing an examination before Judge Conkling, in this place. They were arrested we are informed, by the U. S. Marshal on his own official responsibility, acting upon information obtained on the spot, without process.

Among the persons arrested, was John W. Burge, whose name appears to a printed proclamation, produced upon his examination on Monday, before Judge Conkling, as that of the 'Brigadier General commanding the Eastern Division.' He was required to find bail in three thousand dollars, or stand committed for his offence. Another of the individuals arrested was William N. Sprague, who had command of the schooner Charlotte, of Oswego, one of the vessels seized. Her lading consisted of nine, cannon, muskets, and other arms, together with a large quantity of ammunition. He was required to give bail in \$2000. Another of the prisoners is William Johnson, who has been not a little famous with the public, for some months past, as the 'notorious Bill Johnson.' He is still in custody, awaiting his examination, which we understand will come on in the course of a day or two. It is well known that the name of this individual has figured large in the late abortive and lamentable attempt at invasion, but whether sufficient evidence can be adduced against him to bring his case within the act of Congress, appears to be somewhat doubtful. He has however long since been indicted in the U. S. Court for offences alleged to have been committed during the disturbance a year ago, and the Marshal has in his hands process for his arrest, founded on that indictment. There are one or two others of less notoriety under arrest, of whose cases or prospects we know nothing.—N. Y. Journal

*Several steamboats and vessels were also seized for the detention of which we understand, warrants have since been issued by Judge Conkling.

The Albany Argus of Monday, publishes a letter from Mr. Garrow, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York, which confirms the account of the escape of Bill Johnston and the pirate Birge, from the custody of three Deputy Marshals. Birge had been required to find bail in the sum of \$3000, and in default to be committed. Johnston was discharged for want of sufficient evidence of his participation in the late piratical affair, but the Marshal had in his possession process against him on the indictment found against him in June last. It was the Marshal's intention, unless Johnston gave bail, to convey his two prisoners to Albany, but on the night of the 28th ult. they relieved him of the trouble, by taking themselves off.—Boston Patriot.

DEATH.—The first conviction that there is death in the house, is perhaps, the most awful moment of youth. When we are young, we think that not only ourselves, but that all about us are immortal. Until the arrow has struck a victim round our hearts, death is merely an unmeaning word; until then, its casual mention has stamped no idea upon our brain. There are few, even among those least suspected of thought and emotion, in whose hearts and minds the first death in the family does not act as a very powerful revelation of the mystery of life and of their own being; there are few who, after such a catastrophe, do not look upon the world and the world's ways, at least for a time, with changed and tempered feelings. It recalls the past, it makes us ponder over the future; and youth, gay and light hearted youth, is taught, for the first time to regret and fear.

To kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys, who after they eat the apple, fall to eating the paring, out of love to the apple.

An elderly gentleman, in discussing a warm breakfast at a Highland inn, called to the waiting boy, "Donald, bring me more bread, for I eat a great deal of bread to my steak." Donald answered with much simplicity, "Ay, and please your honor, and ye eat a great deal of steak to your bread."

Arkansas.—Full returns from the Congressional election in this State represent the vote as standing thus:

For Cross, (V B) 6,771
For Cummings, (W) 4,218

Cross's maj. 2,553
The Little Rock Gazette, (V B) states that the Senate stands 13 Van Buren men, and 4 whigs. The House 31 Van Buren men, and 17 whigs. Doubtful 5.—Boston Statesman.

Michigan has come out bright for democracy. Gray is re-elected to Congress by 254 majority, and the friends of the administration will have 17 majority on joint ballot in the legislature.—Boston Statesman.

Lost wealth may be regained, by a course of industry; the wreck of health repaired by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness; even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours—recalled his slighted years and stamped them with wisdom? or effaced from Heaven's record, the fearful blot of a wasted life?

"How had you the audacity John, to go to P. and tell some of the people that I was a low, mean fellow, and no gentleman?"
"Na, na, sir, you'll not catch me at the like o' that—when I go to P. I aye kape my thoughts to myself!"

MARRIED.

At Welchville, 28th ult., by William S. Allen, Esq., Mr. Frederick Dunning to Miss Sarah Blake, both of Welchville.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. George Ryerson, aged 63.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 10th, 1833.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradbury has in and to the homestead on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.—Also, all the right in equity of redemption which John Reed has in and to lots numbered eleven and twelve in the fourth Range of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury, containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Reed conveyed to the said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1840, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Reed had in and to said premises on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made upon the same on the original writ.
J. B. MERROW, Deputy Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1833.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Elijah Walker in Mexico, in said County, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradbury has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of redemption, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.
J. B. MERROW, Deputy Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Charles A. Kimball & Co. in Ramford in said County of Oxford, all right, title, and interest which Joseph Sturtevant of a place called Number Five, first Range, in to the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Number Five, first Range in said County.
R. B. T. GODDARD, Deputy Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Motion process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock P. M. all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives, as which said Jackson mortgaged to Abner Andrews by deed dated Nov. 24, 1831—recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Vol. 36, p. 622; mortgaged also by said Jackson to Timothy Gilman by deed dated Aug. 12th, 1837, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 53, p. 22.—in which deeds, reference is hereby had for a more particular description of the premises. Also taken and will be sold as aforesaid, all the right which said Jackson has in equity to redeem the premises on Paris Hill, which are particularly described in his deed of mortgage to Abner Andrews, dated Feb. 25, 1834, and recorded in said Registry, Vol. 42, p. 32, to which reference is hereby had.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, Dec. 10, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which WALTER JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives, as which said Jordan mortgaged to Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura McWain to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1835, for \$341.84, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of \$20, on account—being the same premises which Charles Billings conveyed to said Jordan, by deed dated Nov. 10, 1835, and recorded in said deed bearing date Nov. 10, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said Billings having conveyed and Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford Dec. 10, 1833.

LAST CALL!!!

112 subscribers once more respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note or account to make payment immediately, to wit, before the tenth of October next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1833.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOB PRINCE Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Nov. 1837.	To 3 days making Reports and Plans,	\$9.00
Dec.	To travel from Turner to Weldon on Pet. of James Brown & als. 33 ms.	3.00
	To 3 1/2 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said Petition,	10.50
	To travel home,	3.50
	To one half day making Report,	1.50
June, 1838	To travel to Paris to close up the business as Commissioner,	1.70
	To 1 days attendance,	3.00
	To travel home,	1.70
		\$34.90

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss.—June 13th, 1838. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the above account is true, as to time charged and distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Dec.	To travel from Brownfield to Weldon on Petition of James Brown & als. 76 miles,	\$7.00
" 8th.	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating,	12.00
	To travel from Weldon home 76 miles,	7.00
		\$27.00

I certify that the above account is true as to the time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

Oxford, ss.—May 17th, 1838. Sworn to before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN HEARSEY Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Nov. 11.	To travel to Maj. Job Prince's in Turner, and home, 32 miles,	\$3.20
	To 1 day closing reports of proceedings prior to the October Term of C. Com's Court,	3.00
Dec. 8th.	To travel to Wall and home on Pet. of James Brown & als.	4.00
	To 3 1/2 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said Petition,	10.50
June 19th.	To travel to Paris and home 40 miles,	4.00
	To 1 day closing accounts as County Commissioner,	1.50
		\$26.20

June 19th, 1838.—I certify that the above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me,

JOHN HEARSEY

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 17.	To postage on letter from State Treasurer in regard to Surplus Revenue,	1.00
" 25.	To travel on Pet. of Richard Lombard & als. 10 ms.—Joint view with Cumberland Commissioners,	1.00
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition,	12.00
	To one day making report on said Petition,	3.00
" 31.	To travel from home to Portland and back to get Surplus Revenue for unorganized Plantations in Oxford County, 92 miles,	9.20
	To one day copying Census and preparing receipts and papers for distributing the same,	3.00
	To travel on Pet. of James Brown & als. from Norway to Letter B. and back to Andover corner, 63 ms.	6.30
Sept. 20.	To cash paid Ezechiel E. Merrill as witness and spokesman on said route,	3.00
	To one day making up report on said route,	3.00
" 27.	To travel on Pet. of Henry E. Prentiss & als. from Letter B. to Norway, 47 ms.	4.70
	To viewing, hearing parties, and adjudicating on the same 6 days,	18.00
	To cash paid Ezechiel E. Merrill as witness and spokesman on said route,	3.00
	To making report on said petition one half day,	1.50
	To travel on Pet. of Davis Hall & als. 47 miles,	4.70
Oct. 3d.	To viewing, hearing parties, and locating on the same two days,	6.00
" 6.	To one half day making report on said Petition,	1.50
	To travel on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jr. & als. from Livermore to Norway, 32 miles,	3.20
	To 4 days viewing and hearing parties on part of said route—adjudged on said petition,	12.00
" 29.	To postage on Joint Report from Cumberland County Commissioners,	1.00
	To travel on petition of John Everett & als. 25 miles,	2.50
	To two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition,	6.00
	To one half day making report on the same,	1.50
	To travel on Pet. of Josiah Heald & als. from Norway to Bethel and home again, 37 miles,	3.70
	To 10 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	30.00
	To one day making up report on the same,	3.00
		\$160.17

DAVID NOYES.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMO. GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway thirty miles on the Petition of Richard Lombard & als.	\$5.00
	To viewing and locating on said road four days,	12.00
	To travel home 30 miles,	3.00
Sept.	To travel to No. 2 to pay the inhabitants their share of the Surplus Revenue, 60 miles,	6.00
	To 4 days paying over said money to the inhabitants of said township, including Sabbath day,	12.00
	To No. 2 to Fryeburg Academy Grant, thirty miles,	3.00
	To one day paying the inhabitants of said Grant,	3.00
	To travel from the Grant home forty miles,	4.00
" 13.	To travel from Letter B. on the Petition of James Brown, 80 miles,	8.00
	To viewing and locating said road seven and one half days,	22.50
	To travel from Letter B. to Jona. Virgin's in Andover, sixteen miles, on Pet. of H. E. Prentiss,	1.60
	To viewing and hearing parties six days,	18.00
Oct. 1st.	To travel from Letter B. home, 50 miles,	5.00
	To travel to Bethel on the Petition of Davis Hall, sixty two miles,	6.20
	To viewing and locating two days,	6.00
" 3d.	To travel from Bethel to Livermore on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, seventeen miles,	1.70
	To viewing and hearing parties four days,	12.00
" 15th.	To travel home, 63 miles,	6.30
" 22d.	To travel to Bethel on the petition of Josiah Heald, 44 miles,	4.40
	To viewing and hearing parties, seven days,	21.00
	To travel to Fryeburg Academy Grant on the petition of John Everett, twelve miles,	1.20
	To viewing and locating two days,	6.00
	To travel back to Bethel, 12 miles,	1.20
	To locating on Josiah Heald's petition, three days,	9.00
	To travel home, forty-four miles,	4.40
		\$133.50

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 2nd, 1838. Personally appeared Timothy Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR Dr.

For services as County Commissioners.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway and home on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als. 40 miles,	4.00
	To 4 days viewing, and locating on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als.	12.00
	To travel home on the Petition of Richard Lombard, 40 miles,	4.00
Sept. 1st.	To 1 days time to Norway after the Surplus money,	2.00
	To travel to Norway and home, 62 miles,	6.20
7th.	To 5 days time in distributing the Surplus revenue to the inhabitants of Andover North Surplus, letter C,	15.00
	C. Surplus, letter B. A. No. 2, No. 5, and No. 2 first and second Ranges,	7.00
	To travel to John M. Wilson's in the same and back home, 70 miles,	7.00
20th.	To 7 1/2 days services in viewing, adjudicating and locating on the Petition of James Brown,	22.50
	To travel to Thomas Briggs's and home, 32 miles,	3.20
Oct. 1.	6 days viewing and hearing the parties on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	18.00
Oct. 3.	16 miles travel from Thomas Briggs's on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	1.60
	1 1/2 days time in distributing Surplus to the inhabitants of A. No. 1,	1.50
	2 days services on the Petition of Davis Hall and als. and adjudicating and locating,	6.00
7	20 miles travel to Davis Hall and home,	2.00
	4 days services, viewing, hearing the parties on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als.,	12.00
15	To 20 miles travel from Davis Hall to North Livermore on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson,	2.00
	To travel from Bowdoin's tavern home on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als. 35 miles,	3.50
	8 days services viewing and adjudicating on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als.	24.00
Oct. 15th.	To travel to Josiah Heald's, 20 miles,	2.00
22	To 2 days viewing and locating on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als. 32 miles,	3.20
	To 2 days viewing and locating on the Petition of John Everett and als.	6.00
	To 62 miles travel on said Petition and home,	6.20
		\$164.80

ERASTUS P. POOR.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared Erastus P. Poor, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to the time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT, June Term, A. D. 1838.
David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.80, attendance 4 days, 12.00
Timothy Gibson, " 50 " 5.00, " 4 " 12.00
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 3 " 9.00
October Term, A. D. 1838,
David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.80, attendance 3 days, 9.00
Timothy Gibson, " 50 " 5.00, " 3 " 9.00
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 3 " 9.00
CLERKS OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
December 16th, 1838.

The foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the County Attorney, and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute in such cases provided, and are truly copied, by

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which WALTER JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives, as which said Jordan mortgaged to Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura McWain to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1835, for \$341.84, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of \$20, on account—being the same premises which Charles Billings conveyed to said Jordan, by deed dated Nov. 10, 1835, and recorded in said deed bearing date Nov. 10, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said Billings having conveyed and Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford Dec. 10, 1833.

GEORGE F. EMERY,

Attorney at Law,

Waterford, Me.

Buffalo Robes,

To show what may be accomplished by those who have enjoyed only the benefit of a common school education, Gov. Everett, read the following letter from a blacksmith. He observed—

"A letter has lately been put into my hands, bearing date the 6th of September, so interesting in itself, and so strongly illustrative of this point that I will read a portion of it; though it was written, I am sure, without the least view to publicity.

"I was the youngest, (says the writer,) of many brethren, and my parents were poor. My means of education were limited to the advantages of a district school, and those again were circumscribed by my father's death, which deprived me at the age of fifteen of those scanty opportunities which I had previously. A few months after his decease I apprenticed myself to a blacksmith in my native village. Thither I carried an indomitable taste for reading, which I had previously acquired through the medium of the society library, all the historical works in which I had at that time perused. At the expiration of a little more than half my apprenticeship, I suddenly conceived the idea of studying Latin. Through the assistance of an elder brother, who had himself obtained a collegiate education by his own exertions, I completed my Virgil during the evening of one winter. After some time devoted to Cicero and a few other Latin authors, I commenced the Greek. At this point it was necessary that I should devote every hour of daylight and part of the evening to the duties of my apprenticeship. Still I carried my Greek grammar in my hat, and often found a moment, when I was heating some large iron, when I could place my books open before me against the chimney of my forge, and go through 'with tupe, tupe, tupe,' unperceived by my fellow apprentices, and to my confusion of face with a detrimental effect to the charge in my fire. At evening I sat down unassisted and alone to the Iliad of Homer, twenty books of which measured my progress in the language during the evenings of another winter. I next turned to the modern languages, and was much gratified to learn that my knowledge of the Latin furnished me with a key to the literature of most of the languages of Europe. This circumstance gave me a new impulse to the desire of acquainting myself with the philosophy derivation, and affinity of the different European tongues. I could not be reconciled to limit myself in these investigations to a few hours after the arduous labors of the day. I therefore laid down my hammer and went to New Haven, where I recited to native teachers in French, Spanish, German, and Italian. I returned at the expiration of two years to the forge, bringing with me such books in those languages as I could procure. When I had read these books through, I commenced the Hebrew with an awakened desire of examining another field; and by assiduous application I was enabled in a few weeks to read this language with such facility that I allotted it to myself as a task, to read two chapters in the Hebrew Bible, before breakfast each morning; this and an hour at noon being all the time that I could devote to myself during the day. After becoming somewhat familiar with this language, I looked around me for the means of initiating myself into the fields of Oriental literature, and to my deep regret and concern I found my progress in this direction hedged in by the want of requisite books. I immediately began to devise means of obviating this obstacle; and after many plans I concluded to seek a place as a sailor on board some ship bound to Europe, thinking in this way to have opportunities of collecting at different ports such works in the modern and oriental languages as I found necessary for this object. I left the forge and my native place to carry this plan into execution. I travelled on foot to Boston, a distance of more than a hundred miles to find some vessel bound to Europe. In this I was disappointed, and while revolving in my mind what steps next to take, I accidentally heard of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. I immediately bent my steps towards this place. I visited the Hall of the A. S. and found there, to my infinite gratification such a collection of ancient, modern, and oriental languages as I never before conceived to be collected in one place; and Sir, you may imagine with what sentiments of gratitude I was affected when upon evincing a desire to examine some of these rich and rare works, I was kindly invited to an unlimited participation in all the benefits of this noble institution. Availing myself of the kindness of the directors, I spend about three hours daily at the hall, which, with an hour at noon and about three in the evening make up the portion of the day which I appropriate to my studies, the rest being occupied in arduous manual labor. Through the facilities afforded by this institution, I have been able to add so much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern and oriental languages, as to be able to read upwards of fifty of them, with more or less facility."

THE MORMON WAR.

Correspondent of the St. Louis Argus gives an account of the origin and causes of the Mormon war, now going on in Missouri, from which we learn the following facts:—It appears that after the county of Caldwell, the original seat of the Mormons, had been about half settled, Rigdon and Smith their leaders, became dissatisfied with that which had been given them. Casting their eyes about, they observed that the neighboring county of Daviess was a fat land, and fair to behold. Jo Smith was, of course immediately inspired, and commenced prophesying with most miraculous fervor. The spirit, he told his disciples, directed that they should extend their borders into Daviess, there to raise a stake to Zion, and that they should

give their new settlement the name of "Adam-on-Diamond," which being interpreted, signified that "old Adams Grove" was once there situated—though whether our first father there resided before or after the first of ejection against his longer continuance in Paradise was issued, Jo sayeth not. Both the time and place designated by the spirit were quite appropos to the interest of the Mormons, as Daviess had been settled and improved by squatters only, and the lands were soon to be brought into the market, and they trusted they could make good bargains at the approaching sales, could they but expel the original settlers. This they succeeded in doing, compelling them to fly, leaving all they possessed in the hands of the invaders. Having slain and taken possession, they determined to secure and hold it firmly. Accordingly, they bound themselves together by an oath, the purport of which was, that they would protect each other against the operations of the law. Should one of their number be arrested, they must swear him clear, or, failing that, rescue him by force, and all this without any reference to the guilt or innocence of the party arrested, or the offence with which he is charged. It is the same with regard to civil suits. Many of them are largely indebted to various persons in different parts of the state, but no club of fashionable rouses can manifest a more nonchalant indifference as to whether their debts are ever to be liquidated, than do these occasional Whatabees. Their depredations have rendered the highways unsafe, and on the morning of the 21st ult. they attacked Gallatin, the county-seat of Daviess, in such force as to cause the inhabitants to evacuate the place with great celerity. Leaving a part of their number to plunder the town, and destroy what they could not carry off, the remainder pursued the flying inhabitants, fired guns, and uttering the most hideous cries, which, doubtless, were quotations from "The Golden Book" itself. These banditti profess to act in accordance with the laws of God, which is very laudable—but then they understand those laws as interpreted by Jo Smith, which makes a radical difference indeed, as their conduct has exemplified.

Such a state of things as that above described cannot long continue. The law must triumph, and Jo Smith and his marauding gang will have to make their "Hegira" to the extreme bounds of civilization, there, perhaps to commence the existence of a new sect of religionists, who may one day make a figure in our history. This speculation will not appear unreasonable to those who know that the first settlers of every country are almost always grossly ignorant—that such ignorance, and the novelty of their situation, ever predispose them to adopt any belief savoring of the mysterious—that such belief, once adopted and interwoven with a system of education, would be as difficult to eradicate as if it were as true as the dispensation under which we ourselves live, and, finally, that the foolish and ignorant have ever been the chosen instruments of Providence with which to confound the wise.

Boston Post.

A gentleman of grave deportment, was busily engaged in blowing bubbles of soap and water, and was attentively observing them as they expanded themselves and burst in the sunshine. A pert youth fell into a fit of loud laughter, at a sight so strange, and which as he thought, showed such folly and insanity. He assumed, young man, said one who passed by, of your rudeness and ignorance. You now behold the greatest philosopher of the age, Sir Isaac Newton, investigating the nature of light and colors, by a series of experiments no less curious than useful, though you deem them childish and insignificant.

Thrice Weekly Age.

The Publisher of THE AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will contain, in addition to the reports of legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the paper be published as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the Thrice Weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on each day at least one copy of the paper will be sent to each subscriber. Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor.

Editor in this State, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their columns.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 30, 1833.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES,

Tailor & Draper,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.

CUTTING done to order.

Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1833.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Benjamin Fobes, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from this date have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James Lunt in said Paris, on the last Saturday in January and February next, from one till five o'clock, P. M. on said days.

JAMES LUNT, } Commissioners.

GEORGE W. LUNT, }

Paris, August 28, 1833.

ASHES

WANTED in exchange, Goods, also, Flannel Cloth, Yarn, Mittens, and Footings, for which the highest price will be paid.

FRANCIS BEMIS,

Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1833.

GERMAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Silk & Worsted Vestings.

GEO. H. KENDALL,

HAS received from New York and Boston, a new stock of WOOLEN GOODS, viz:—

Blue and Black superfine GERMAN CLOTHS—

Polish and Citron Green

Twisted black and Maherry

Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Olive London Cloth,

Blues, Browns, Claret and blacks, low priced

Cassimeres and Sattinets, Rich Figured

Satin and Valencia Vestings, Merinos,

Col'd Worsteds, Damask Glottis,

Napkins, Lavans and Linens.

—ALSO—

Batting, Wadding, Tickings, Sheetings and

Shirtings.

WANTED AS ABOVE,

2000 Yds of Wool and Cotton and

200 Doz. Washers, SCKES. Mixed and White Ties

in exchange for Goods

No. 43, Cripp's Building, Middle Street

Oct. 17

Public Notice.

WHEREAS, John Conant of Alfred, in the County of York and State of Maine, has caused one state certificate part in common and undivided of

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New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (electric) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thought, feelings or sentiments, so that paralysis, convulsions, rheumatism, and every kind of cramp or convulsion, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

It—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.

21.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

22.—This fluid giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD.

23.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty-eight pounds of blood.

24.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

25.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, there being about 100,000 pulsations in the blood passing through the heart in three days.

26.—The blood is constantly subject to two distinct processes, one of which is the process of assimilation, and the other of excretion.

27.—The blood is constantly subject to two distinct processes, one of which is the process of assimilation, and the other of excretion.

28.—The blood is constantly subject to two distinct processes, one of which is the process of assimilation, and the other of excretion.

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36.—The blood is constantly subject to two distinct processes, one of which is the process of assimilation, and the other of excretion.

37.—The blood is constantly subject to two distinct processes, one of which is the process of assimilation, and the other of excretion.

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